to be initiating a reform. It announces that it is going to give an adequate, positive justification of its classification of ultimate mental functions, but we are unable to point to the fulfilment of the promise. In this connection, too, we are left with unanswered questions as to the author's understanding of the meaning and mutual relations of "object" or "reference to an object," mental content, process, state and attitude. The whole subject would have been clearer if it had been presented with reference to the methods of classification which this system hopes to supersede.

The book is a treatise and not a text-book. It possesses, on the whole, the solid virtues, and can dispense, without great loss, with the lighter ones that make a book popular.

It is unfortunate that where the substance and typography of the treatise are so good, the binding is not of equal quality. We are satisfied with cloth covers, but we also wish to have a secure and even binding. ALICE J. HAMLIN.

Studies from the Yale Psychological Laboratory. Edited by EDWARD W. SCRIPTURE, Ph. D. Vol. III, 1895.

Vol. III of "Studies from the Yale Psychological Laboratory" contains an experimental research on Measurements of Illusions and Hallucinations in Normal Life by Dr. C. E. Seashore, another on Studies of Fatigue by Dr. J. M. Moore, a short report of experiments on the Reaction-time of a Dog by E. M. Weyer, and Notes on New Apparatus produced in the Yale workshop by Dr. Scripture.

Of these articles Mr. Seashore's research is the most extended and the most important contribution to psychology. It is divided into three parts. Part 1st deals with illusions of weight, and gives the results of five series of experiments, of which Series I tests the influence of size upon judgment when size is estimated by direct sight; Series II tests the persistence of the illusion; Series III the dependence of the illusion of weight upon the directness of sight; Series IV the dependence of the illusion of weight upon the senses by which knowledge of size is acquired, and Series V the illusion of weight due to the knowledge of the material of which the weights are made. Part 2nd deals with the principle of suggestion as experimentally applied to the normal presentations of sense. It is worked out in detail for hallucinations of warmth, for illusions of photometric changes in gray and white, and for hallucinations of an object, sound, touch, taste, smell and electric stimulus. Part 3rd consists of the deductions, experimental, pathological and epistemological, from Parts 1st and 2nd. The method of Mr. Seashore's research is a combination of the experimental and statistical methods, and the results have been carefully worked out.

Mr. Moore's studies in fatigue are directed toward two points, the effect of fatigue on binocular estimation of depth and the effect of fatigue on monocular estimation of depth. Both series of experiments point to the strain of attention as an important element in fatigue. The relation of atmospheric changes to fatigue and the effect of fatigue on the maximum rate of voluntary movement are also discussed.

In the work on the reaction-times of a dog the average time found was 89σ, the median 86σ, the mean variation 4σ.

In the notes on new apparatus several pieces are described, the most notable being a new pendulum chronoscope. Other pieces mentioned are a standard drum, an electric color wheel with speed indicator, color sight tester and several reaction keys.

THEODATE L. SMITH.